coats can be secured.

Current or Tine: To enable parties visiting the Opera-house to be in time to witness the grand opening tableaux of the sacred Drama, the doors will be opened at 7/2 o clock, and the averture commence at a recically.

THIS EVENING, April 11, will be presented the elegant vaudeville entitled

THE MORNING CALL.

Sir Edward Ardent, Mr. F. B. Conway; Mrs. Chill-ingtone, Mrs. F. B. Conway.

To conclude with

THE PRODUCAL SON.

Bender, Mr. Conway, Areal As D. Producal Son.

Beuben, Mr. Conway, Agael, the Prodigal Son, Mr. Conway; Jegehele, Miss Crocker; Burcharis, M. Sheridan; Amenople, Mr. Chaplin; Nemrou Mr. Lamacau; Canope, Mr. Barrent; Mencho Mr. Tempioton; Lie, shief dancer of the Tunny of Isls, Madhim; Bouxary; Nefts, Miss Proctor. The noble concerted music of the drama will be reached by the entire strength of the company, aided by an efficient abouts.

Friday evening, bonoft of Mr. J. F. HERBERT, Treasurer of the Theater.

WOOD'S THEATER CORNER SIXTH AND VINE STREETS.—JOHN A. ELISLER, pr., sole Manager and Lessee. Parens of Admission.—Dress Circle and Parquette
50 cents; Gallery, 25 certs.
Doors open at 6% o'clock; puriate rises at 7.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH Appears to night in his great character of "Sir Gile Overroach."

THIS EVENING, April II, the performance will commence with Massinger's well-known and powerful five-act comedy of A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

ir Glies Overreach, Mr. Edwin Booth, Wellborn, Mr. Langdon: Lord Lovel, Mr. Hall; Marall, Mr. Hann; Justice Greedy, Mr. Ellslor; Margaret Over-cach, Mr., Elle Elisler; Lady Allworth, Mrs. Gli-bert; Abigall, Mrs. Lord. Dance Miss Kate Pennoyer.
To conclude with the new farce salled THE WEDDING BREAKFAST.

r. Gadabent, Mr. Fisher; Captain Storks, M. Hall; Mrs. Matchen, Mrs. Gilbert; Julia, Mis Keerstt; Mrs. Yellowboy, Miss Denham. In active preparation, a new speciacle, surpassing any thing ever attempted in this city as retards cost and magnificence. All former attempts well be excelled. This same piece has been the most successful speciacle ever produced in the East.

A number of sompetent choristers wanted: Apply for Mr. John Navarre, leader of the orchestra.

88 No free list during Mr. Booth's engagement.

NATIONAL THEATER - YCAMORE-BATES Troprietor and Managor; W.S. Insue, Treas-urer; C. T. SECT. Shore Mahagor.

Most politically the last appearance but one of the MISS MATILDA HERON, Prior to her departure for Europe, and the distinguished Tragedian. J. W. WALLACK, JR.

THIS EVENING, April 11, will be presented the law drama, in three acts adapted from the French Miss Heron, entitled

Liss Heron, entitled

MARIE DE CHEVEREUSE;

OR THE DUSC.

It de Chavereuse, Medida Heron; Duke de Chevene, St. M. Wallack, i., Count Chalas, Hr.

C. Frier Autres, Mr. B. Macauley, Abbe Gom,
Mr. Merton; Cap de Suze, Mr. Hisch; Ansen,
Barrett; Michael, Mr. Sharre; Sanchois, Mr.

hitton: Captain of the Guard, Mr. Wilson; Queen
nne, Miss A. Graham onclude with a local extravagance, entitled CHLOROFORM;

Aminadab Slocum, Mr. Bernard; Edward, Mr. Mer-ton; George, Mr. Bartatt, Guis, Hr. C. Henri; Pink Patter, Mrs. C. Benri; Sophia, Miss L. Graham. . Thursday evening, complimentary and farewel banent of Matilda Heron, and her last appearance is

TWAHMUSTCALTWUU

STRINGS! STRINGS! Gultar and violin Sirbus. The guatir of these Sirbus has been incrugally dested by experienced Gultariats and Violinists, and pronounced superior in every respect,

mais and violinists, and pronounced superior in every respect,

c. 66 West Fourth-street.

COLD MEDAL PLANOS, THE HEAT IN New York) powerful (oped double grand-action object Planes 200 will sell longer for cash than any other dealer in citie. Planes and Muledenn Uned and repetited renging. Planes to let us from the to \$15 perputa-atusical instruments selling at half-prices. Do but or reals Planes until you have catter assets. BRITTING & HEO., Sole Agents, Plano Dealers and Makers. No. 227 W. Fifth-street, near Pla

MISCELLANEOUS.

## B MERATH

COAL COOKING STOVE HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED BY COMPR. EVER INVENTED: SIX SIZES: PATENTED DECEMBER 7, 1858. For sale by the Inventory and Manufacturers, ADAMS, PECKOVER & CO.,

NOVELTY IRON FOUNDERY, No. 333 Fourth-Street, Cin. .W SPALDINGSHIO

PREPARED GLUE!

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE

Economy! Dispatch!

Save the Pieces USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE FOR Wholessie Depot, No. 48 Codar-street, New York Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO. Box No. 5450, New York Put up for Desires in cases cantaining four sights and twelve doods a beautiful Lithograph show-card accompanying such parkage.

Yormerly of Hall, Bodde & Cog late Urban. W. B. DODDS & CO.

SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF VINE AND SEC-OND-STREETS.

THIS IS THE ROOT RELIABLE FIRE in the Different line of a varianted parket by the front of a varianted parket by the control of the control of

MONEY! MONEY!

## Cincinnati Daily Press.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1860.

VOL. III, NO. 45.

PRICE ONE CENT.

VARIETIES.

Miss Lucy Lee Carter, daughter of Major General Richard Henry Lee, of the Revolu-tion, died in Philadelphia recently. The restoration of the old twantiful Town

landers, is now complete. The "Ashley" steam flour mills of Letrope & Gourdin, near Charleston, S. C., were burnt on the 4th inst. Loss \$25,000.

It cost Mr. Butler, of Jefferson County, Va., about \$1,100 to reclaim his fugitive slave, Mosca Horner.

The Univers newspaper, Paris, has been allowed to re-establish itself under the name of Le Monde.

Some quaint writer has said that fashion is the rich trying to get away from the poor while the poor follow on as far as they can A child was born on a train while in mo-tion on the Great Western Rallway, near Chatham, C. W., last week.

From the action of the House on the Sickles contested election case, it is pretty evi-dent that Sickles will go by the board.

A brute, William Hughes, beat his enciente wife, in New Orleans, a few days since, so severely that she died. Miss Olive Fuller, of Marston's Mills, Barn-

stable, Mass., attained the age of one hun-dred and one years, a few days since, and bids fair to live many years more. The Princess of Prussia, wishing to testify her gratitude to M. Meyerbeer, the composer, has presented him with a magnificent baton of lender of an overleaster.

der of an orchestra, Dr. Charles Mackay Is editing, with an introduction and notes, the Jacobits Min-strelay of Sectional, for Messrs. Richard Grif-fin & Co.

The extensive shoe peg manufacturing establishment of Edward and Henry Madden, at Varysburg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire a few evenings since.

That portion of the Albany and Vermont Railroad between the city of Albany and Eagle Bridge, Washington County, has been sold for \$307,000. It cost \$2,600,000.

The bill to abolish the death penalty in the New York Legislature has been modified, so as to retain it, but postpones executions for one year, and until the Governor issues his warrant.

The steamship Star of the South arrived at New York on Saturday, from Savannah, bringing a quantity of strawberries, the first of the season.

The Heathen and Mohammedans in the English Capital.

While London sends fifty or sixty missionaries to heathen lands every year, it is only lately that attention has been drawn to the five thousand beathen and Mahommedans living in London. They have come hither as sailors, as servants and nurses to English families returning from remote countries, and in other ways. Yet nearly all these foreigners sink down, in London, into far greater wretchedness—into far more dreadful depths of sin than in their own country. Their dwellings are in the vilest haunts of vice in the public streats, and, above all, in the poor of sin than in their own country. Their dwellings are in the vilest haunts of vice in the public streats, and, above all, in the poor houses, juils and hospitals. Within a few years an institution has been founded which is known by the name of "The Home of the Foreigner, and Refuge for Asiatics, Africans, and South Sea Islanders in London. Its object is to furnish the stranger food and lodging at a price merely sufficient to keep the establishment in operation, i. e., somewhat less than two dollars a week. It receives their money and other property under its care, protects its guests from imposition, and seeks places for them on shipboard, so that they may return to their own country. It also provides them with the Holy Scriptures in their own tongue. Eight handred and eighty-four were provided for in the house, and eight hundred and fifty-seven more furnished with lodgings out of the house, in one year. The Bible is regularly read and explained to to them by Evangelical teachers.

New Exclusif Work on Frmale Celebrities of the present and of the last two centuries, is promised in a few days. It will be the joint production of Grace and Phillip Warton. The following lady notabilities will figure in it. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, Madame Roland, Lady Mary Wortley, Montagu, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire; Lettita Elizabeth Landon, (L. E. L.,) Madame de Sevigne, Sydney, Lady Morgan, Jane, Duchess of Gordon; Madame Recamier, Lady Harvey, Madame de Steel, Mrs. Thrate Piazzi, Lady Caroline Lamb, Ann Seymour Damer, La Marquise du Deffand, Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, Mary, Countess of Pembroke, La Marquise de Maintenon.

THE ATTEMPT TO SELL FREE NEGROES.—Capt. James Brayley, of the British sloop Alice Rogers, who was arrested at Norfolk for attempting to sell free negroes from Jamaica at Hampton, Va., contends that the negroes were his property, and given him by their mothers. While at Hampton he heard of his intended arrest, and having diaguised himself, fled into the country, but was captured. The penalty for the crime is a forfeiture of the versel, imprisonment in the penitentiary, and \$1,000 flus.

Collision in Hungary.—A collision has taken place between the Roman Catholic Bishop of Transylvania and the Roman Catholic Bishop having appointed an Austrian Pricat to be curate. The inhabitants had up to the Concordat enjoyed the right of free election, and refuse now to admit the newly appointed Priest; they have declared that they would rather turn Calvanist than give up their right of electing their own curate, and bear with a man at the altar and on the pulpit who has no community of interests and feelings with them.

and feelings with them.

PINESS SOULS'S MERRYSSIAL ATTER.—It is said that when the Hon. Pierre Soule was United States Pienipotentiary to Spais, he always appeared magnificently but plainly attired in a suit of black velvet, elaborately embroidered with braid. He never wore it execut on court occasions. The weekly in the court occasions.

The Indian Depredations in Texas.
From the Austin Guzette of the 31st ult.

From the Austin Guzette of the 31st ult, we extract the following:

We learn that the citizens of Bosque have lately given the Indians some hot chases. A gentleman informs us that Captain Wilson and two of his neighbors intercepted two parties, and set them afoit. They escaped by abandoning their horses and taking to the dense brush, where, once out of sight, it was impossible to trail or follow them. The Captain had stationed another party at a pass in the mountains, who intercepted a band of ludians, and recaptured thirty head of horses. The Indians discovered them a little too soon, and escaped in the mountains, but a part of the citizens still watched the gap, and three days afterward intercepted another party, of whom they killed three; they also recaptured fifteen head of stolen horses. Two Indians made their escape.

The scalps of the three Indians are preserved. Among other things found on the persons of these Indians, was a Government blanket with "U. S." marked upon it, and a Government gun. One of the red-skins heing wounded, cried out, "don't shoot, me plenty sick!" The men desisted, and were passing him by, when he shot at one of them and killed his horse. This was Mr. Gilifillin, who, turning upon the treacherous Indian, made hin somewhat "sicker."

who, turning upon the treacherous Indian, made hin somewhat "sicket."

On the morning of the same day, on Ris-ler's Creek, a few miles north-west of the

ler's Creek, a few miles north-west of the place where the above stirring events transpired, Mr. Daniel Roberts and one of his neighbors discovered a party of Indians herding some horses on a bluff near his house.

These citizens slipped up upon the Indians and fired, killing one of them. They fell back into a thicket and re-loaded; then sallied out and fired again, when an Indian hollowed "Wah," and fell on his face. The Indians then retreated. There were seven of them, and it is supposed that they are the same band which killed Mr. Freeman and Mr. Ragget's little son, and spared his little daughter. Three of the number were those, doubtless, killed my Messrs, Allen, Anderson, Gilifillin, Kells, Renfro and others.

killed my Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Gilifillin, Kells, Renfro and others.

It was some gratification to Mr. Renfro, no doubt, for his father and brother were murdered by the Indians two years ago, not many miles from the spot.

We are receiving many letters from the frontier, and the people assure us that if Gov. Houston will come up on the Spanish pony his friends talked about in the canvass, he can have all his doubts about the depredations and nurders of Indians removed by occular demonstration.

cocular demonstration.

The facts show that the Indians on the Reserve are among the parties committing the depredation. In many cases they appear well armed, and in citizen's dress. A skull of an Indian, brought to Austin, was recognized, we learn by Hon. Robert Taylor, the Commissioner of Gov. Houston, as a Caddo, and yet it is said that the Governor would and yet it is said that the Governor would not be persuaded of the fact. If these Indians are really the cause of the murders now being committed, we trust they will be summarily dealt with. The evidence taken before the Peace Commissioner abundantly confirmed the fact; and subsequent events seem to indicate that they are still at the bloody work.

Canino Sagacity in the Desert.

A late traveler relates the following: "The day was hot and the season unfavorable, by reason of the trade winds, so troublesome on the shores of the Mediterranean. After walking several hours in the desert which separates the town of Aigesmertes from Carmegne, we arrived at a plain, where we found, in the midst of a wirlwind, some remains of a ship-wrock. Out of three dogs which had followed our guide, only two had accompanied us to this spot. Their black hair attracted the rays of the sun, and the poor creatures, like ourselves, seemed to find the sand too warm to be pleasant. I sat down on a mat, half-buried in the sand. One of the dogs quickly conceived the idea of establishing itself near me. It nestled close to a horizontal plank, by way of procuring a little shade; but finding this insufficient, it hollowed the sand until it rame to the part moistened by the sea, and stretched itself with delight in its fresh and shady bed. There, said I, is an undoubted instance of reason; had it been instinct, avery animal of the same species, placed in similar circumstances, would have acted alike. But the other dog, though of Canine Sagneity in the Desert. placed in similar circumstances, would have acted alike. But the other dog, though of the same race, and weary also, did not know what to do; it writhed in the hot sand."

TERRIBLE TRACEDY IN TEXAS—A SICE MAN OUT TO PERCES WHILE PINIONED BY THE WITH AND DAUGHTER OF THE MURDERER.—A most shocking tragedy was enacted recently at the Shell Bank, in Refugio County, Texas. A Mr. Stephenson had sold a piece of land to Gen. Bishop, and after the purchaser had made improvements on the land, Stephenson wanted to get it back for the same amount he had been paid for it, but his proposition was refused by Bishop. This incensed Stephenson, and accordingly he, with his wife, son and accordingly he, with his wife, son and adaghter, went to Gen. Bishop's house, where they found young John Bishop sick in bed. The wife and daughter held the sick man down while young Stephenson out him literally to pieces with a knife, killing him almost immediately. While this was going on, Gen. Bishop knocked out the eye of the elder Stephenson with a hatchet. The Stephensons were arrested.

Napoleon Accuses Eschand.—The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that a M. Falloux, having been admitted to present the recent academical vote to His Majesty, Louis Napoleon, found himself drawn in far a long political conversation. The Emperor at one moment abused every body and every thing with which he had been called upon to came into contact latterly and among other hysses made see or terly, and among other phrases made use of this: "As to Eugland, she has behaved shamefully to me, but she always spoils what-ever she touches."

Hypothetical Estimustaes.—When one of the many detachments was parading and cheering in the Pinza Maggiore of Bologna, a lady raised the cry of "Evena Napoleone III," adding, "basta the sia gatantuomo," the translation of which would sound, "provided he behaves like a gentleman." The success of this cheer was immense; indeed, so great that it spread all over the town, and was repeated a hundred-fold.

Reception of Sanborn and Excitement at Concord, Mass.—Remarks of Thoreau and

Minerson. A Concord correspondent of the New York Herald gives a glowing account of Sanborn's reception at the former place, which was fearfully agitated; bells being rung and cannons fired, with various officer entraordinary proceedings. Addresses were made by various persons, Thoreau and Emerson among the rest, and the Herald pretends to give them as follows

Henry T. Thoreau, a genius and a philosopher, and reputed to be a man of practical sense and tact, (his business a surveyor,) said he heard the bells ringing last night, as he supposed for fire, but it proved to be the hottest fire he ever witnessed in Concord. He denounced what he termed the mean and sneaking method the United States officials took to accomplish their purpose. Early in the evening there appeared a poor boy, under a forged name, seeking aid. This is the course the Senate of the United States took to arrest one of their follow-citizens. The kidnappers, he said, should have been in their place. He thought somebody should have taken the responsibility to arrest them at the time of the arrest of Sanborn. That was a mistake. Many had been congratulated because the affair had been congratulated because the affair had been congratulated was now free according to law. He did not agree with them. No. The Concord people didn't ring the fire alarm bells according to law, they didn't cheer according to law, and as he didn't talk according to law, he thought he would stop and give way to some other speaker.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, independent in

would stop and give way to some other speaker.

Raiph Waldo Emerson, independent in wealth as he is transcendental in politics, well-known all over the Union for his eccentricities, and at the same time for the warmth of his heart, addressed the assemblage. He was received with great tokens of approbation. He commenced the expression of the feelings of Concord as given by those who preceded him, and approving the action taken by the citizens in defending the rights of one of her most esteemed citizens, daclared that the greatest praise was due to the heroic women, who, by their prompt and devoted exertions, prevented the attempt of the officers to snatch him away from his friends and his home, and gave the airm to the town. The lesson learned here is of the

friends and his home, and gave the alarm to the town. The lesson learned here is of the greatest political importance—resistance the most vigilant and determined to the tendency toward centralization. Let us hate and dread it. As Paris has become the mistress of France, so Washington aspires to become the center of America, and all the power of the nation tends toward the National Government. Let the States resist the Government and the cities the States, and the villages the cities. That is the greatest protection of the law and the government—that the people are jealous of their rights and ready to resist the slightest encroachment under any circumstances.

Business "Marco" Sentenced to a Pr Prison-A Fair Usurer in Trouble.

Prison—A Fair Usurer in Trouble.

A recent trial in Paris has revealed a curious side of Parisian life. It was that of Mile Leonie Leveque, who, possessing considerable talent for business, blended the two possessions of fille de marbre and usurer, and carried on both with considerable success. The first pursuit is perfectly legitimate according to French law, but not so with regard to ursury. To take a higher interest than 5 per cent, is a penal offense, and as M'lle Leveque levied from 50 to 150 per cent, she was prosecuted under that head. The names of the witnesses for the prosecution are unfortunately not given—the French law papers having great delicacy on that score. Nevertheless, though their name is not given, their rank is mentioned. Thus we find a Viscount de S——, who borrowed 16,000f, for which he gave a bill at three months date for 22,500f. One Baron X——, who described himself as a law student, bor-

16,000f, for which he gave a bill at three months date for 22,500f. One Baron X—, who described himself as a law student, borrowed 3,000f (\$600), for which he gave a bill for \$1,000.

He said he wanted the money to get married; it appears that he was successful, for he is now married, and it is on the refusal of his father-in-law to pay his debts in full that he quareled with M'lle Leveque, and that the Procureur Imperial got wind of the affair. But the richest part is to come. M'lle Leveque had a partner, in the shape of an old infantry officer of the name of St. Cirque, who used to act as an intermediate agent between certain of her "clients" and herself. The kind of business will best appear from the following extract from a business letter to his fair associee: "If you have a diamond ring worth 500f., I know a young man who wants one to go into society. He would rent it for 20f, a month. Another friend of mine wants a \$500 note, just to show off when he opens his card-case. He would rent it for 25f, a month. M'lle Leveque also dabbled in matrimonial speculations, and the reading the list of candidates for a dowry of \$100,000f, created much laughter in court. Nevertheless the Court behaved rather severely, and sentenced M'lle Leveque to four months' imprisonment and 4,000f. fine.

APPEARANCE OF THE JAPANESE WOMEN.
The first impression of the fair sex which the traveler receives in a Japanese crowd is, in the highest degree, unfavorable; the ghastly appearance of the faces and bosoms, thickly coated with powder, the absence of eyebrows and the blackened teeth, produce a most painful and disagreeable effect. Were it not for this abominable custom, Japanese women would probably rank high among eastern beauties, certainly far before Chinese. All Japanese writers whom I have read upon the subject, affirm that to have no eyebrows and black teeth is considered a beauty in Japan, and that the object of the process is to add to the charms of the fair one.

Naw Use ros Sawncar.—The ingenuity of Parisian cabinet-makers has found a use for common sawdust, which raises the value of that commodity far above the worth of soiled that commodity far above the worth of solied timber. By a new process combining the hydraulic press with intense heat, the wooden particles are made to form themselves into a solid mass capable of being moulded into any shape and presenting a brilliant surface, with a durability and beauty of appearance not to be found in ebony, resewood or mahogany.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. XXXVIIA CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

[Conclusion of Monday's Proceedings.] WASHINGTON, April 10.

HOUSE.—Mr. John Cochrane introduced a bill for preventing the vessels of any government, inclusive of those subversions of any such government carrying aught save bullion and specie, and neither passengers, letters of freight, for hire under penalty of salesure.

seizure.

Mr. Thayer introduced a bill constituting Dacotah a Land District, and providing for the admission to the House of a delegate.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to authorize the President, in conjunction with California, to run and mark the boundary between the territories of the United States and Cali-

After a call of the roll, during which there was much confusion, the report was re-committed, on motion of Mr. Stevens—106 against

mitted, on motion of Mr. Stevens—106 against 80.

Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the President's protest, refusing the positions of the latter. The reply, smong other things, says they can not refrain from an expression of their deep regret that an officer who prides bimself upon the fact that the people have thought proper to invest him with the most responsible and dignified office in the world, and who declares that he feels proudly conscious there is no public act of his life which will not bear the strictest scruttay, and that he defies all investigation, should forget, among the surroundings of place, and power, and flattery, that he is the servant of that same people, and that he should shrink back in anger and terror from a simple inquiry into his stewardship. This is the first time, under the republic, that a Chief Magistrate has left a recorded admission that he has been made oblivious of the origin and ephemeral character of his position, by the revelries of his enjoyment. To distinguish such conduct by approbation, would be to sention the kingly proclivity, and proclaim the rightful rule came by the grace of God, and not from the confidence of man.

The nation, always charitable in the interpretation of acts and motives, is not prepared to overlook such a delinquency. The

The nation, always charitable in the interpretation of acts and motives, is not prepared to overlook such a delinquency. The Committee takes the ground that the President, under the Constitution, possesses neither a privilege nor an Immunity beyond a public citizen, and less favored in this respect than Senators and Representatives in Congress. Unfortanately, they say, there is no charge made of any grade of offense calling for trial of any kind. It is a mere inquiry that is produced. Mr. Covede's resolutions do not contemplate a judgment, and, therefore, can be no formal trial under them.

and great men of our earlier bistory entertained forebodings of the very opposite character from those the President ascribes to them, that it is difficult to resist a disposition to attribute insincerity to the President with a view of accomplishing the purposes of his protest. The world is but a great battlefield for power, and if universal history teaches a lesson, it is this: that power is always stealing from the many to the few—that Executive heads of nations absorb popular rights, and that all reasons are on the part of the people not to establish thrones, and the many to the few—that Executive heads of nations been wrung from them.

And considered the United States have occasion to fear that which many other nations have suffered. The Committee entertaining the views therein expressed recommend the

axion of the following resolution:
the views therein expressed recommend the
adoption of the following resolution:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the House dissents from
the doctrines in the special message of the
President of the United States of March 28,
1860, that the extent of power contained in
the adoption of resolutions of inquiry March
5, 1860, is necessary to the proper discharge
of the constitutional laws devolved upon
Congress that judicial determination, the
opinions of former Presidents, and uniform
usage sanctions its exercise, and that to
abandon it, would leave that Executive department of the Government without suppression or responsibility, and would be likely
to lead to a concentration of power in the
hands of the President dangerous to the right.

hands of the President dangerous to the rights of free people.

Mr. Houston said that Mr. Taylor and him-self were the minority Judiciary Committee, but for want of time they had not been able self were the minority Judiciary Committee, but for want of time they had not been able to get together to agree upon a joint resolution. Each of them, however, had prepared a separate report, both of them agreeing on general principles, and sustaining the President's special message. Mr. Houston's views were read. The framers of the Constitution sought to confine each department within proper limits, so that one might not encroach upon the other, and thus disturb the equilibrium; therefore the House of Representatives should confine its actions to the limitations and acquirements of the Constitution. It was alike due to justice and the character of our Government at home and abroad, that it should not be perverted for the oppression of individuals for mere party advantage, by investigation into vague and slanderous imputation, founded on the street rumor and newspaper articles. There is a possibility that these things may have done much to lessen the confidence of the country in the Legislative, as well as the other departments of the Government, while Congress should maintain its own dignity, and should not make assaults on individuals, in public or private life. The powers and duties of each branch of the Government are plainly set forth in the Constitution.

The Departments are independent the one

branch of the Government are plainly set forth in the Constitution.

The Departments are independent the one of another, except when by the Court they are declared otherwise. The President may be impeached. The House has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the power to try it. There is no other mode by which the House can inflict punishment, except by impeachment. He could be impeached for abuses under the laws, but could not be punished for disorderly conduct, as could a member of the House. This body has repeatedly decided that censure or disapprobation is a punishment; to arraign a high officer on vague and indefinite charges is a revolting outrage, and will not be counted and the counted of the first opice? If they contained specific charges, instead of vain insinuations, inquiry would be proper, and no objections would have been interpopeed.

If, as has been charged, money was used for corrupt pu p ses in any State, the State itself must redress its avenue.

From Washington Washington, April 10.—Mr. Fowler, Post-master of New York, arrived here this morra-ing, and made full and satisfactory explana-tion at the Postoffice Department, of the al-leged deficit in his accounts. They have ac-cordingly been adjusted and permanently

cordingly been aquased and parameters estilled.

The bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union is to be called up to-morrow in the House, and the calculation is that it will pass by twenty majority. Its success in the Senate is doubtful, at least with the boundaries proposed by the Wyandotte Constitution.

Hancock Johnson, Lieutenant-Governor of

Hancock Johnson, Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as United States Marshal of that State.

Mr. Butterworth was called before the Covode Committee, and proposed to produce Mr. Haskins's letters, from which he has furnished extracts for publication in the New York Times, charging him substantially with hypocrisy and imposition.

Mr. Haskins will now appear, and in his defease introduce Mr. Butterworth's correspondence with him at that time, in order that the public may see both sides. It is understood Mr. Butterworth proposed to give the letters from Mr. Haskins to-day. The offer was declined, as coming after the attack had been made which required an answer.

Mr. Spalding introduced a bill to-day to pay the State the amount expended in erecting breakwaters at Buffalo and Oswego, as being works of national importance. This movement is made upon the petition of the Canal Board.

From New York.

New York, April 10.—The North Star has arrived, bringing California dates of the 20th ult, and \$1,150,000 in specie, including \$300,000 for Wells, Fargo & Co., and \$145,000 to the American Exchance Bank.

She passed, April 6, the steamer Ariel, hence for Aspinwall: left at Aspinwall, on the 2d, the frigate Roanoke and store-ship Relief.

A memorial, requesting the Administra

ion to dissolve the injunction against the he Legislature. The money market, owing to the Washoo

Scitement, was in a very disturbed state.
Cut Meats firm. Candles further declined.
Domestic liquors inactive.
The Humboldt Times says the whole number killed in the massacres of February 5, at Eel River and Indian Island, was 150. The sassins are not yet arrested.

Prem Norristows.

Nonaistows, PESS., April 10.—The Opposition Convention for the Fifth Congressional District has elected James Hoover and Dr. Jackson delegates to Chicago, and Dr. J. W. Royer and Frank Crosby alternates. The delegates will vote on the first ballot for an American. Mr. Hoover lavors Seward, the others Bates.

From Hartford.

Hartford, Cons., April 9.—At the city election, to-day, Henry C. Deming (Democrat) was elected Mayor by 444 majority. The whole Democratic city ticket elected by an average majority of 468.

The Aldermen and Councilmen are equally divided. The whole number of votes cast were 4.373. vere 4,373. TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—Our city elec-tion resulted in the choice of Mills (Dem.) for Mayor by 100 majority. Strain (Dem.) was elected Marshal by 41

najority. A majority of the city ticket is Democratic. The Opposition elected a ma-ority in the Council.

River News. Pirrsaung, April 10-M.—River twenty seet by the pier mark, and rising rapidly. The rise is mostly from the Monongaheln; a urther rise from the Alleghany is expected. Weather clear and warm.

Extraordinary Affair in Pennsylvania-Remarkable Phenomenon of Death.

The town of York, Penn, has been the The town of York, Penn, has been the scene of considerable excitement intely, on account af a remarkable occurrence which transpired there. During the week before last, a young man named Frederick Schiding was taken dangerously ill from the effects, we understand, of too much liquor. The physician in attendance prescribed nine pills, each of which contained two grains of optum, and one of which was to be administered every half hour. The mother of the young mun, however, ignorantly gave him all the pills at one time, the consequence of which was that the patient, on Sunday evening, fell into a deep stapor, from which he could not be roused, and which proved to be "the sleep that knows no waking." Although no sign of breathing, nor any pulsation of the heart could be discovered, yet the body possessed a life-like warmth, and any friction upon it caused a redness similar to that in a living person.

apon it caused a redness similar to that in a livifig person.

The body remained in this condition until Tuesday evening, when, the time for burial having arrived, the coffin having been provided, and the spectators being assembled, the relatives thought a funeral needs ensue. So, accordingly, the procession was formed and moved toward the Lutheran burying-round in Duke-street, where the funeral and moved toward the Lutheran burying-ground in Duke-street, where the funeral coremonics were gone through with, the coffin was lowered into the grave, and the procession returned. The undertaker, however, fearing lest the body might come to life, would not permit the coffin lid to be fastened down, and the sexton, for the same reason, placed a stick between the coffin and lid to allow the entrance of fresh air, and did not throw any ground into the grave, but left the coffin uncovered. After the body had lain in the grave several hours, the relative came to

The state of the s

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